

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁷ : C12N 15/57, 15/12, 9/64, C07K 14/745, A61K 38/36, 38/48, C12N 5/10, C12Q 1/37		A2	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/66753 (43) International Publication Date: 9 November 2000 (09.11.00)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/11416 (22) International Filing Date: 28 April 2000 (28.04.00) (30) Priority Data: 09/302,239 29 April 1999 (29.04.99) US (63) Related by Continuation (CON) or Continuation-in-Part (CIP) to Earlier Application US 09/302,239 (CON) Filed on 29 April 1999 (29.04.99)		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).	
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA [US/US]; 600 University Gateway, 200 Oak Street S.E., Minneapolis, MN 55455-2020 (US). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): NELSESTUEN, Gary, L. [US/US]; 1514 Fulham Street, St. Paul, MN 55455 (US). (74) Agent: ELLINGER, Mark, S.; Fish & Richardson P.C., P.A., 60 South Sixth Street, Suite 3300, Minneapolis, MN 55402 (US).		Published Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.	
(54) Title: MODIFIED VITAMIN K-DEPENDENT POLYPEPTIDES			
(57) Abstract <p>The invention provides vitamin K-dependent polypeptides with enhanced membrane binding affinity. These polypeptides can be used to modulate clot formation in mammals. Methods of modulating clot formation in mammals are also described.</p>			